1&2 Revise and Check

There are two pages of revision and consolidation after every two Files.

The first section revises the grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation of the two Files. These exercises can be done individually or in pairs, in class or at home, depending on the needs of your Sts and the class time available.
The second section presents Sts with a series of skills-based challenges. First, there is a reading text, which revisits one of the topics from the two Files. Then Sts can watch a short documentary film available on the *Class DVD* and *iTools* on a subject related to one of the topics of the Files. This is aimed at giving Sts enjoyable extra listening practice and showing them how much they are now able to understand. Sts can find all the video content and activities on the *iTutor*.

STUDY LINK
- **iTutor**

Test and Assessment CD-ROMs

- **Quick Test 2**
- **File Test 2**

GRAMMAR

a 1 have
2 as
3 because
4 though
5 so
6 their
7 one
8 himself
9 would / used to
10 there

b 1 ...to have my glasses repaired
2 ...we won't have to do the washing-up
3 ...haven't seen him since...
4 ...despite the heavy traffic / despite the traffic being heavy / despite the fact that the traffic was heavy
5 ...was cancelled due to fog / the fog
6 ...so as not to be recognized
7 If one learns a few phrases...
8 ...see each other...
9 ...by themselves
10 ...would bake biscuits...

VOCABULARY

a 1 taking risks
2 spontaneous
3 self-sufficient
4 change his mind
5 sympathetic
6 determined
7 resourceful
8 deep down

b 1 pain
2 temper
3 heart
4 earth
5 head
6 tongue
7 stick

c 1 off
2 qualifications
3 sack
4 promoted
5 for
6 Job-hunting
7 monotonous
8 staff

d 1 neighbourhood
2 fear
3 friendship
4 loss
5 Freedom
6 excitement
7 memory

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

a The main advantage of learning a second language is that it slows the ageing of the brain.

b 1 F 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 F

VIDEO CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS FILM?

1 43

1 T 3 F 5 T 7 F 9 F
2 T 4 F 6 F 8 T 10 F

1 43 Available as MP3 on CD1

A Short Film on the history of English

Hello I'm Chris and welcome to London. But before we move from Big Ben to the London eye, I need to send a tweet.

Only a few years ago 'tweet' was something only birds did, now everybody's 'tweeting'...often using 'textspeak' or 'emoticons'. But the inventiveness of the English language is nothing new. It has been evolving for over 1600 years.

In AD 43 the Romans invaded Britain, conquering the indigenous Celts and taking over most of the country. In AD 409 they left and around 50 years later several tribes from around northern Germany – including the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes, better known as the Anglo-Saxons – started to move in. They settled in the east, but unlike the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons didn't set out to conquer. They shared many things with the Celts – including language.

Unlike Latin – which had never really caught on with the locals – people started using Anglo-Saxon terms for lots of everyday things, like 'man', 'woman', and 'friend'.

But then Latin made a comeback! This time it didn't arrive with Roman soldiers, it arrived with Christian monks. Christianity became very popular with the locals, and introduced a whole new alphabet and religious vocabulary.

Then the Vikings arrived in around 800 AD. Their warrior spirit was reflected in their language. They 'raced' through the country 'ransacking' towns and villages armed with 'knives' and 'clubs'. They 'took' land, goods and slaves, but they 'gave' English around 2,000 words.

The Vikings and the Anglo-Saxons battled for almost 300 years until the English King Harold won the Battle of Stamford Bridge. But only three weeks later the unlucky Harold was killed by William the Conqueror – a Norman from France – at the Battle of Hastings. William became the King of England and started building castles all over the country. French became the language of the wealthy elite. It was the native tongue of all 'princes', 'dukes', 'barons' and 'dames'. But English remained the language of the peasants. Farmers herded 'cows' and 'sheep', which were Anglo-Saxon words...but the nobility ate 'beef' and 'mutton', which were French words.

Over the next 300 years the two languages mixed until English eventually won out, albeit with 10,000 new words from the French. This richer language was the perfect plaything for poets and playwrights, and one literary genius contributed more than most. William Shakespeare wrote 38 plays and 150 poems. He also coined around 2,000 new words and his turn of phrase transformed the entire language.

The 16th century was also the Age of Discovery and for Britain this meant the birth of an Empire that stretched across the globe. The British colonialists often used native words and soon words like 'safari' from the African language Swahili, 'pyjamas' from the Urdu language in India and 'boomerang' from the native Australian language Dharuk, had entered the language. But the country that had the most impact on English was America. The newly independent America needed a new type of English – American English. American English kept many of the old English words, so today English 'curtains' are still American 'drapes', English 'wardrobes' are American 'closets', and English 'trousers' are American 'pants'. But the language changed a lot, too. The father of American English was Noah Webster. He created a new dictionary which simplified the spelling of lots of complicated English words. He also introduced uniquely American words like 'squash', 'chowder' and 'skunk'. By the twentieth century there were two main types of English – British English and American English. But throughout the twentieth century both continued to change and borrow from one another, especially with the invention of 'computers' and the 'internet'. Suddenly we needed new words to describe our 'blogs', 'posts' and, of course, 'tweets'.

Today English is truly global. There are around 375 million native speakers, and about 1.5 billion people learn it as a foreign language. But it is always changing and shifting to suit our needs. Today the English vocabulary has over 170,000 words... and counting. We are inventing new words every day and if we don't know them we just 'Google' them on our 'smartphones' or... send a 'tweet'.